



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Instructions. (Chap. 20, Act. Mar. 2, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 16, Laws of 1901, is hereby amended by striking out sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SECTION 1. Any physician or other person called upon to treat smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, or any other disease required by the State board of health to be reported, shall report the same immediately to the local board of health of the town in which the disease is found, or to the State board of health, as may be directed by the latter, together with the name, age, and sex of the patient, the head of the family, and the house or place where the said infected person may be found. The attending physician may, if he deems it necessary, quarantine the patient or enforce the regulations of the State board of health pending the reporting of the disease as required.

"SEC. 2. Whenever any person knows or has reason to believe that any member of his family or household has either of the diseases named in section 1, or any other disease required to be reported, he shall, if no physician is in attendance, immediately notify the local board of health of the town or city in which he resides.

"SEC. 3. The board of health, upon being notified of the existence of either of the diseases required to be reported under the provisions of section 1 of this act, shall take such action with respect to quarantine and instructions to the family as may have been promulgated by the State board of health for the control of that particular disease, and it shall be the duty of local boards of health to enforce all rules and regulations established by the State board of health for the restriction and prevention of such disease or diseases.

"SEC. 4. The State board of health shall cause to be printed, for the use of local boards of health, quarantine cards or notices containing such orders or instructions as may be deemed necessary or advisable. No person shall remove, deface, or destroy a quarantine card or notice when posted by the local board of health, and said card shall remain in place until its removal is authorized by the local board of health.

"SEC. 5. Upon the appearance of either of the diseases required by the law or by the State board of health to be reported, the local board of health shall make an immediate report to the State board of health upon blanks furnished for that purpose, and shall thereafter make weekly reports so long as the disease continues, and shall make such additional reports as the State board of health may require."

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases. (Chap. 85, Act Mar. 31, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unusual discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, it shall be the duty of the attending midwife, nurse, relative, or other attendant treating or having charge of such infant to report in writing, within six hours thereafter, to the

board of health of the city or town in which the parents of the infant reside, the fact that such inflammation, swelling, and redness of the eyes and unnatural discharge exist, except that if a legally qualified physician is in attendance, he shall report as required by this section within 24 hours.

SEC. 2. Upon receipt of a report as set forth in section 1 of this act, the board of health, if no physician is in attendance, shall at once direct the parents, or whoever has charge of such infant having such inflammation, swelling, redness, or unnatural discharge of the eyes, immediately to place it in charge of a legally qualified physician, or in charge of the city or town physician if unable to pay for medical services.

SEC. 3. The board of health of every city and town in the State shall make a weekly report to the State board of health, upon blanks furnished for that purpose, of all cases reported under the provisions of section 1 of this act, and the State board of health is authorized to adopt such rules, regulations, and instructions as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$25 for each offense.

Tuberculosis—Treatment of Persons Afflicted With—Appropriation for. (Chap. 225, Act Apr. 21, 1915.)

That for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, particularly in the advanced stages, who are unable to pay the cost of such treatment, and for the encouragement of the establishment and maintenance of sanatoria for the treatment of such persons, the State board of charities and correction be and hereby is authorized to engage free beds in such sanatoria or other places as have been approved by the State board of health for the treatment of such persons as the State board of charities and correction may specify. Indigent consumptives, citizens of the State, who are unable to pay any part of the cost of said treatment, may be admitted to said free beds by the authority of the secretary of the State board of charities and correction in accordance with the ordinary regulations of said sanatoria. Persons in needy circumstances, who by themselves, relatives, or friends are able to pay no more than part of the cost of said treatment, may be admitted to said sanatoria or other places and maintained and treated therein at the expense of the State to that extent that they can not by themselves, relatives, or friends chargeable therefor, pay cash cost of treatment, when the State board of charities and correction so certify; and said board shall stipulate the proportion the State shall assume to pay. This act shall not be construed so as to deprive any person to whom aid is rendered of any right that he may have at the time of his admission to said sanatorium. To pay the expenses of engaging said free beds and assisting persons in needy circumstances to treatment in said sanatoria a sum not exceeding \$17,500 for each of the years 1915 and 1916 is hereby appropriated, and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant for said sum out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Free Distribution. (Chap. 101, Act Apr. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The State board of health is hereby authorized to purchase antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria and to distribute the same free of charge under such rules and regulations as said board may prescribe; and a sum not exceeding \$2,400 for each of the years ending August 31, 1916 and 1917, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses thereof, upon vouchers duly approved according to law.

SEC. 2. The antitoxin shall be kept at stations designated by the State board of health and shall be furnished physicians duly registered and licensed under the State law, upon application by prescription of regular form.

SEC. 3. A person selling or disposing of any antitoxin purchased or distributed under the provisions of this act for personal gain shall be fined \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect September 1, 1915.